

and in many developed nations that you literally cannot find a good job unless you have a good grounding in math and science.

It is going to get worse. I have made predictions on this floor that in 20 years, it will be impossible to find a good job without a good foundation in math and science. I have to revise that, because last week I attended a talk at the Capitol here by John Chambers, CEO of CISCO Systems, an Internet company. It is clear to me that I have to revise my estimate downward and say in 10 years people will not be able to get a really good job without a good grounding in mathematics, science, engineering, and technology. So workplace readiness is another good reason.

The third reason is to simply produce better consumers and citizens of this Nation, people who understand math and science, so they can evaluate claims in the marketplace about health products or health supplements, or that they can vote better about projects that involve science and the environment, and that they can elect leaders who have shown that they understand these issues and will vote intelligently on issues involving math, science, technology, engineering, the environment, and so forth.

How are we going to improve math and science education? I think three major points: better teachers, or better trained teachers, I should say; better curricula; and improved methods of teaching science.

I will take just a minute to discuss each of those. I will address those later in more detail in another talk. We have to make sure we recruit good teachers, because we are not recruiting enough today, we have to make sure they are trained properly, and we have to keep them. We have to make sure they do not get discouraged. We have to help them get the job done in the classroom.

We have to improve our science curricula. Right now it is a hodgepodge. Recently the American Association for the Advancement of Science studied middle school curricula. Every middle school science curriculum in the United States was judged to be inadequate, every single one. The only one that was regarded as acceptable, and mildly acceptable, was one put out by Michigan State University, and that is only a partial curriculum.

The final point is methodology. We have to improve our way, our methods of teaching science. As I said, I will address these issues in a later talk.

TRIBUTE TO FIVE U.S. SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN THE PLANE CRASH OF JULY 23, 1999, IN COLOMBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, on July 23 a U.S. Army reconnaissance plane on a

counterdrug mission crashed in the jungles of Colombia. It killed all on board. There were five U.S. Army soldiers and two Colombian air crewmen on this aircraft.

During this week, when we honor our Nation's veterans, I wanted to pay tribute to the five U.S. soldiers who died in that crash. These five individuals were husbands, a wife, parents, and children. They have paid the ultimate sacrifice for this Nation, and we must not forget what their families have sacrificed, as well.

The five soldiers whom we honor tonight were part of a special military intelligence battalion, the 204th, which recently moved from Panama and Florida to Fort Bliss, which is located in my district. They were flying a reconnaissance mission over Colombia in a specially-equipped aircraft.

The first soldier was Captain Jennifer Odom. The pilot of the ARL, the aircraft which crashed in Colombia was Captain Jennifer Odom. She was born in Frederick, Maryland, in 1970, and graduated from West Point in 1992. After graduating from flight school, Captain Odom spent 2 years in Stuttgart, Germany, flying senior ranking government officials and general officers throughout Europe.

After completing her military intelligence training, she joined the 204th MI battalion as an executive officer of D company. She was scheduled to take command of D Company in August. Captain Odom was an experienced pilot, having flown well over 2,000 hours in military aircraft, including 300 hours as a pilot in command of this particular aircraft.

She leaves her husband, Charles Odom, and her two children, Charles, age 15, and Daniel, age 11.

The other officer on the aircraft was Captain Jose Anthony Santiago. Captain Santiago was born in New York City in 1962. He enlisted in the Army in 1984, and after 7 years, was commissioned as an air defense artillery officer. He later moved into military intelligence and excelled in every aspect of the job. In light of his accomplishment, the battalion commander selected Captain Santiago to command the Headquarters and Service Company of the 204th.

During the past year, his company has done an excellent job in supporting six deployments in South America. Captain Santiago was also a senior army parachutist and a jump master. He is survived by his wife Cynthia and his two children, Christiana and Laura.

Along with Captain Odom, Chief Warrant Officer 2 Thomas G. Moore was the second pilot in the aircraft. CW2 Moore was born in Englewood, California, in 1967. He joined the Army in 1988 after attending the U.S. Army Air Force Academy.

After serving as a Bradley fighting vehicle commander during Desert

Storm, CW2 Moore was selected for the warrant officer training program and attended army flight school. He served with the 204th MI battalion since 1996. CW2 Thomas Moore was married to Rebecca, and survived by two children, Matthew and Emily.

The fourth soldier whom we honor tonight is specialist Timothy Bruce Cluff. Specialist Cluff was born in Mesa, Arizona. During high school he achieved the high range of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America.

In 1997, he enlisted in the Army, and it was apparent almost immediately that he would be an outstanding soldier. Specialist Cluff proved to be a highly skilled analyst and was selected as a mission supervisor based on his exemplary performance. This outstanding soldier is survived by his wife, Meggin, and his two young children, Maciah and Ryker. Meggin is also today expecting her third child.

The last soldier was specialist Ray E. Krueger II. Specialist Krueger was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, and graduated from The Colony High School. Krueger was an outstanding soldier in many ways. For example, this young man not only excelled as a crew member in the aircraft, but he also scored the highest possible level on the Army's physical fitness test, and qualified as an expert with the M-16 rifle.

Specialist Krueger leaves his wife, Briana Krueger, who was also assigned to the 204th MI battalion, and who recently has left the Army to return to civilian life.

Tonight I want the husbands, wives, children, and parents of these brave soldiers to know that we in Congress are thinking of them, and we want to thank them for the sacrifices which they have made for this country. God bless each and every one of them: Captain Odom, Captain Santiago, Chief Warrant Officer Moore, Specialist Cluff, and Specialist Krueger.

This country owes them all the gratitude, especially during this week when we celebrate and pay tribute to our veterans.

U.S. TRADE POLICIES WITH RESPECT TO AGRICULTURE HARM U.S. FARMERS AND RANCHERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. economy is strong, with unemployment low, interest rates low, inflation low, the Dow and the NASDAQ outperforming our wildest expectations.

In spite of this strong economy, there is one sector of our economy which is in a depressed state and has been in a depressed state for the last 3 years. That is agriculture. For a variety of reasons, agriculture is suffering. Whether it is the Asian financial crisis,